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NI BULLETIN



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PUBLICATION DEADLINE: The Friday *following* the first Wednesday of each month is the deadline for submitting material for the following month's issue of the *NI BULLETIN*.

MEMBERSHIP FEE: Individual & Club Membership - \$10.00 Annually.
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Write to NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, P. O. BOX 30013, DALLAS, TX 75230, USA for information concerning membership in NI.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

July 1979 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by September 1, 1979, their membership will become effective that date.

(MT = Mail Trader)

- 1525-MT Wendall W. Wilson, 5337 S. Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60615
(Ancient to modern India, including Native States,
Medieval Europe, Crusades)
- 1526-MT Jeff Malakoff, P. O. Box 6000, New York, N. Y. 10017
(World Types & Tokens)
- 1527-MT Andrew F. Jaros, 495 Plantation Road, Merritt Island, FL 32952
(Czechoslovakia, Austrian Gold)
- 1528 Thomas H. Yarborough, 1527 Duncan St., Key West, Fla. 33040
(Cuba, Japan, Korea, Venezuela)
- 1529 Joseph Comat, 40 N. Van Brunt St., Englewood, N.J. 07631
- 1530-MT Eli Andrew Homza, 308 Scene Ridge Road, McKeesport, Pa. 15133
(Russian Coins, Currency, Medals Militaria, Post Revolutionary Material)

REINSTATEMENTS: The following members have complied with the By-Laws and are hereby reinstated to full membership:

- 0713-MT Mark E. Freehill, 5 Darius Ave., Narrabeen, N.S.W. 2101,
Australia -- (World by Dates, Banknotes)
- 1086-MT Patricia Ann Gittins, 21 Allnutt PDE, Cheltenham, Victoria
3192, Australia -- (Primitive, Odd & Curious)
- 1269-MT Andreas G. Pitsillides, P. O. Box 1019, Nicosia, Cyprus
(Cyprus & Greek Coins)
- 0859 Roger B. Stolberg, P. O. Box 9472, San Diego, Calif. 92109
(Dealer in World Coins)

W. B. "BUD" BUTTERWORTH (1917-1979), NI #151)

NI lost one of its most ardent supporters when Bud Butterworth died May 21st. Bud joined NI in our early years and helped us grow to our present strength in many ways. He was equally supportive of the Central Arkansas Numismatic Society. Being retired from the U. S. Navy, he spent a lot of time working with young numismatists in Arkansas and promoting displays of numismatic items. His wife Earlene wrote us shortly after his death and enclosed one of his unmailed last pieces of correspondence to some unknown collector. It was a note promoting NI stating "this club is one of the most informative around". We shall miss Bud and prayers go to Earlene.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library. With the exception of titles preceded by the letters "ne" (representing different editions of books already on the shelves) all other entries shown are new to our collection.

Michael Mitchiner

LINGEN, JAN & WIGGINS, KENNETH W. *Coins of the Sindhsais*. Pub. 1978, 108pp, illus.

MITCHINER, MICHAEL. *Oriental Coins and Their Values, The Ancient and Classical World, 600 B.C. to 650 A.D.* Pub. 1978, 760pp, illus. (Reviewed in the March issue).

Richard W. Saxen

STACK, NORMAN. *U.S. Coins of Value (76ed)*, pub. 1976, 224pp, illus.

AHLSTROM, MAX. *Games Buyers Plan with Coin Shippers*. Pub. 1972, 16pp, not illus.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION. *Young Numismatist Correspondence Course*. Pub. 1972, 15 sections, illus.

COIN WORLD. *Coin World Almanac*. First Ed., pub. 1975, 833pp, not illus.

II. In addition to the above we would like to also extend our thanks to Richard W. Saxen for a very large shipment of magazines and to Jack E. Lewis for the donation of a book on paper money.

III. The Library is in need of the following books for its collection:

- a. *Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum, Coins of Ancient India*, by J. Allen.
- b. *Indian Coins*, by E. J. Rabson
- c. *Prifix Catalogue Illustre des Monnaies Luxembourgeoises, 904-1926*, by Romain Probst.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Librarian

SECOND "PATRON OF THE LIBRARY" AWARD PRESENTED TO ROBERT L. CLARKE

The Board of Governors voted recently to award the second "Patron of the Library" plaque to NI member Robert L. Clarke. It was reported in the recommendation from NI Librarian Granvyl Hulse that during 1978 Robert donated 561 items to the library with an estimated value of \$1207.10. Outstanding in his gifts were eleven bound volumes of the periodical *Reveu Suisse de Numismatique* representing volumes 2 through 23 for the years 1892 to 1923. In addition there were 11 complete years of the *Helvetische Munzen-Zeitung* of which six were

bound; eight complete years of both Spinks and Seaby's publications; and five complete years of the Numismatic Society of Auckland's monthly publication. These donations add significantly to the Library's ability to support member research.

The award consists of a beautiful plaque with the NI logo at the top and the following notation: PATRON OF THE LIBRARY / ROBERT L. CLARKE / 1979.

NI DONATION AUCTION

A DONATION AUCTION is being instituted with the objective to gain additional funds for the improvement of the *NI BULLETIN*, to maintain the membership fee at its present level as long as feasible, and to finance special projects of NI. In other words, to facilitate endeavors that will benefit the entire membership.

The DONATION AUCTION will be a part of the regular N.I. Mail Bid Sales, with the donated lots being listed separately in the sale catalog. Regular auction rules will apply, though the entire realization of the donated lots will be added to the treasury to serve the aforementioned purposes. Members are urged to submit lots they are willing to donate to the benefit of the society. The donors will be listed periodically in the *NI BULLETIN* (unless lots were submitted anonymously). Special recognition will be given each year to the member whose lots benefited the organization the most.

DONATION AUCTION lots may comprise of a great variety of collectables: coins, paper money, tokens, medals, decorations, military payment certificates, emergency currency, war propaganda leaflets, books, periodicals, etc. and also numismatic supplies (this might stimulate our dealer members to contribute). When in doubt about the suitability of material to be donated, drop us a note regarding its potential saleability.

Each DONATION AUCTION lot must have a minimum net value of \$3.00 to be worth listing. Heterogeneous lots should be avoided as they are difficult to describe. If feasible, accompany each lot with a brief description to aid the Auction Chairman.

It is not necessary to state a minimum bid or reserve with donation lots. There are no minimum or maximum number of lots to be contributed by a member to any one sale. Lots unsold in one sale will be listed again in a future sale. They may be combined with other unsold lots to render them more attractive. Amounts realized by such combined lots cannot be credited to the donors. Therefore, attempt to compose your donation lots sufficiently attractive so that they sell at first listing.

Submit only such lots that are of worthwhile quality and desirable to collectors. Refrain from offering inferior quality material, such as extensively corroded coins, torn banknotes, and so forth, which should preferably be discarded. Donate only material that you yourself would be willing to add to your own collection!

Members should send lots for the DONATION AUCTION to the regular NI mailing address (P. O. Box 30013, Dallas, TX 75230) and they should be marked as "Donation Auction" so we do not confuse them with donations to the reference collection or as lots for the regular mail bid sale. Donation lots received by July 15th will be included in the next NI Mail Bid Sale (October 17th). Lots received after July 15th will be placed in the Spring 1980 Mail Bid Sale unless enough are received to justify the expense of a special donation auction.

The innovation of the NI DONATION AUCTION is a worthwhile endeavor for the benefit of the entire membership. Consequently, all members are urged to participate. Turn to your holding of duplicate material, or material in which you lost interest but may be treasured by somebody else, and come forward with donation lots. Members desiring to acquire donated lots should bid very generously. Remember, the riches gained will profit each and every one of you!

WATCH FOBS

by I. C. G. Campbell, Weeping Water, Nebraska, NI #LM12

In the 18th century men of fashion wore a quantity of fobs and seals of all kind, some very expensive and elegant. It seems a long way away from our modern digital wrist watches; even so, when I was a boy many older men sported a watch and chain on their "waistcoat" (vest). I even wore one myself in my early Turkey years! Maybe the "charms" women wear on their bracelets are a survival of this.

In late Victorian England, and Edwardian times, the "High School" that one attended was a matter of considerable social importance. Inevitably these schools had their souvenirs. One such was a watch fob. Often these would bear the coat-of-arms of the school in question. When I was a boy my father still wore his, a silver fob with the Upping-



ham School coat-of-arms (or seal) on one side, his initials and date of attendance on the other. Uppingham, in Rutlandshire - the smallest county in Britain - was founded in the Middle Ages as a grammar school to educate the sons of local citizens and the neighboring small gentry. The seal is a medieval School Master with a group of students. On the reverse are my father's initials A.C.C.C. and his date of attendance 1889/93. I have no idea where articles like these rank

in medal and numismatic collecting, but I have asked our editor to print this in case other individuals come across similar items and wonder what they are. This one is silver. The photo is 2.25 X.

Bendall's Survey of the Late Palaeologan Coinage .. summarized

by I. C. G. Campbell. Weeping Water, Nebraska, NI #LM12

(Illustrations from the text of the book by P. J. Donald and by permission of A. H. Baldwin and Sons Ltd.)

In a recent issue of the *NI BULLETIN* (May 1979, p.165) I gave a review of Bendall's *The Later Palaeologan Coinage*. As the coinage is a difficult one and few of the denomination's names are known to any but the specialist, I thought, maybe, the general collector might be interested to know more about them. What follows is a brief summary of the account Mr. Bendall himself gives in the book itself. However, I have made no attempt to touch on the section dealing with the coins of Thessalonica. If there is sufficient interest that could be done later.

The illustrations by P. J. Donald are reproduced by permission of the publishers. Since, in Mr. Bendall's own words, many of these little coins may be lying unidentified in the collections of dealers/collectors, a few of them are shown here. This is done to suggest the possibilities that there may be some in *your* collection and the illustrations will indicate to you a consultation with the book itself is of importance. Remember, most of the coins are worn, thin, small, badly or poorly struck. It is possible to have interesting and valuable material without knowing it.

A short but most useful section is that which deals with the general survey of the coinage, known from the accounts of two traders, Pegalotti and Badoer. Thus it is that there were many denominations of which the general collector has never heard at all. Andronikos II had 4 coins, the gold hyperperon, c. 4.00 grams, a billon tornese, a copper scyphate trachy and a (flat) copper tetareton of 2 gms.

Michael IX in 1295 reformed the coinage and introduced a new (silver) coin based on the Venetian grosso. It was the basilikon.

Andronikos III (1328-41) introduced the copper stamena, a flat coin.

(Illustrations of several of the above are on the following pages.)

By the end of the 14th c. John V, in one of his reigns (1379-91 period) made a radical and a little more lasting reform. He replaced the gold



A GOLD HYPERPERON of Andronicus II, 1282-1328.
 Obv: Emperor kneeling at the feet of Christ.
 Rev: The Virgin, facing, praying.



Anonymous (Politikon) BILLON TORNESE.
 Obv: Castle.
 Rev: Cross, legend around.



A SCYPHATE COPPER TRACHY, of Andronicus II.
 Obv: Emperor, standing, facing.
 Rev: Seraph, six wings.



Anonymous COPPER TRACHY.

Obv: Christ enthroned.

Rev: Virgin, half length, facing, praying.



SILVER BASILIKON of Andronicus II and Michael IX, 1294-1320.

Obv: Andronicus and Michael standing, facing.

Rev: Figure of Christ, nimbate, enthroned.



Anonymous SILVER BASILIKON.

Obv: Christ seated.

Rev: Virgin and Child seated.



COPPER STAMENON of Andronicus III 1328-1341.

Obv: Emperor, standing, facing.

Rev: St. Demetrius, standing, facing.

hyperperon with a large silver coin whose value was 1/2 that of the gold (hyperperon). The gold "coin" no longer existed, except in accounts. Knowledge of the names and details of these coins are known from the accounts of Giacomo Badoer, a merchant trading in Constantinople 1436-40. Thus he lists silver coins of 1/2 hyperperon, 1/4 hyperperon and 1/16 hyperperon (the ducatelli/ducatapoli). There was



QUARTER HYPERPERON of Silver.

Obv: Bust of emperor facing.

Rev: St. Demetrius on horseback, right.

(Manuel II 1391-1423).



ONE-SIXTEENTH HYPERPERON of silver, also of Manuel II.

Obv: Bust of emperor, facing.

Rev: Bust of Christ, facing. On indistinct coins, watch for IC XC.

also a copper tornese - 192 to the hyperperon, and a copper follaro, 576 to the hyperperon. These above rates of exchange or value will



COPPER TORNESE of Andronicus IV 1376-1379.

Obv: Emperor and St. Demetrius on horseback to right.

Rev: Inscription around monogram.



COPPER FOLLARO of John VII 1399-1401.

Obv: Bust of Emperor, facing, no legend.

Rev: St. Demetrius, deified. Inscription.

have fluctuated just like any modern rate of exchange and were true only for the period of the author's accounts. The "follaro" was probably the Latin "follis".

As any historian of the time knows, for a century Constantinople was getting weaker and weaker, its territory less and less, and the city poorer and poorer. The times were totally unsettled, hence the continual change of values, reforms and denominations. The real miracle is that there was any trade, or that coins could be minted at all. One also cannot help wondering from where the metals came unless the mint melted down the metal utensils and valuables that were left in the city.

Mr. Bendall comments that many of these little coins are waiting in "uncertain" trays, in museums, waiting to be classified correctly. Because of condition and lack of interest, as well as lack of anyone to do it, their priority has been very low. I saw a similar situation with the small copper of South India in both the Ashmolean and the British Museum when I visited there in the fall of 1978. I ached to have the time to spend there to do a long overdue job.

I know, too, that I missed many of these little coins when I was in Istanbul. Often they were only the equivalent of 5 or 10 cents (much more money then, particularly when translated into kuruş) but one

hesitated to spend even that on something of which one had no idea of the identification and which were so utterly insignificant. Every penny went on denarii or antoniniani, or the very obvious Byzantine pieces. Such specimens as do rest in the Campbell-Perry collection were mostly purchased as "junk" in 1954 when I did try to buy anything available in the 6 months that I was there.

NEW TURKISH COMMEMORATIVE

by I. C. G. Campbell, Weeping Water, Nebraska, NI #LM12



Very unexpectedly the Turkish mint has struck a second silver 200 Lira commemorative piece (25 LT = \$1). It commemorates the 705th anniversary of the death of the great mystic and poet Celaleddin Rumi (Turkish). Arabic is Jālāl al-Dīn Rūmū.

The obverse carried a turbaned bust of Celaleddin and his name. The reverse is his tomb (türbe), next door to a mosque. If I remember correctly he is buried in Konya (Roman Iconium) in Central Anatolia (Turkish Anadolu). He was a liberal and generous, open minded man and it is said that he was so much loved even by the Christian subject population there that they attended his funeral service.

Rūmū - literally from Rūm. Rum is the Arabic word for Roman and at first it was used for the inhabitants of the Byzantine Empire. In Ottoman times it was attached to Asia Minor, or Anatolia, as we call it. Thus, since there were no family names as such, a man was often identified in one of two ways: the son of his father, the place from which he came or made famous by his presence. He is generally considered to have died in 1273 A.D. (A.H. 672). What with the limited number (10,000 uncirculated) and the peculiar year (705), it looks like a strictly speculative issue. It was struck at the Darphane in Istanbul and weighs 9 grams, being .830 fine.

SINGAPORE MERCHANT TOKENS - REVISITED

Peter Kraneveld's excellent article "Singapore Merchant Tokens" (March 1979, pp79-83) contained a couple of editing errors which should be pointed out to those who might want to correct their original copy.

First, for photo 2.4, 2.4a and 2.4b listings, the date should be 1835 instead of 1825.

Second, in the "Note" at the end of the article, the comment about Scholten Nos. 1006, 1007 and 1008 was in error. These three numbers should be 987, 989 and 991.

The Mafeking Siege Banknotes

by J. P. Ineson, Acton, Sudbury, Suffolk, Great Britain

One of the most famous incidents of the South African War (1899-1902) between the Boers and the British forces was the Siege of Mafeking. For 217 days the town lay besieged by the Boers, and by January 1900 conditions had gradually deteriorated. Three months had passed and as the result of hoarding by some of the inhabitants, trading currency had become scarce. Money was required for military payments, and as the future course of the siege could not be foreseen, the Commanding Officer, Colonel R. Baden-Powell (who also became famous as the founder of the Scout Movement) ordered the issue of special currency redeemable on the resumption of Civil Law.

As far as the citizens of Mafeking were concerned, the story started on Thursday, January 25th when issue No. 58 of the *MAFEKING MAIL* carried the following General Order by Colonel Baden-Powell: -

"Mafeking 23rd January. Owing to the scarcity of silver it has been found necessary to issue a paper currency for some amounts (namely 3/-, 2/-, 1/-, 9d, 6d and 3d). This will be redeemable on the termination of the Siege, and is current for its full face value. All persons are therefore warned that refusing to accept, charging commission on, or paying less than the full face value of this currency is illegal, and will render the offender liable to severe penalties."

The first notes however, were issued in denominations of 1/-, 2/- and 3/- only. Two months later, during March, it was found necessary to provide notes for 10/- and £1. The 3d, 6d and 9d notes were never issued.

The £1 Note:

The first design for the £1 note, showing a man with a field gun and another with a Maxim gun, was drawn by Colonel Baden-Powell on copper, and then etched out with acid. Unfortunately, when it came to print the notes, not enough pressure could be obtained for get a clear reproduction, even though it was placed through a mangel.

Mr. C. Riesle, the local watchmaker, was then asked to engrave a woodcut from Colonel Baden-Powell's design. This was done by making a block out of a croquet mallet cut in half. After trial printings, it was found that this impression was also unsuitable, and the design was not utilised for the £1 note, but with modifications it was however used for the 10/- note.

I have traced two different trial printings of these £1 notes where Mr. Riesle's woodcuts are used. One is numbered C.4203, has the value and the woodcuts printed in red, and the wording in black. The other note, which is much smaller, shows no number although the prefix No.



£1 Proof Note (no serial number)
(Design later used for 10/- note)

C_____ is positioned on both sides. In both instances, neither of them are signed.

Colonel Baden-Powell then designed a different £1 note showing the Union Flag flying above a group of defenders, the "Wolf" gun (which was made in the local workshops) with shells, and a Mafeking woman holding a baby. (See illustration on following page). The drawing and the printed wording were then mounted in a frame ready for photographing, and the glass negative made, as it was decided to produce these notes photographically by the ferro-prussiate or blueprint process. The printing was done on ordinary notepaper by Mr. E. C. Ross and were produced in a similar way to the Mafeking stamps which were issued in April and May.

The £1 notes were printed at the rate of approximately 20 a day. They were hand numbered at the top on both the right and left sides. It is not definitely known if more than one negative was made, or if the differences that exist were caused by the progressive curling, due to heat, of the constituent parts of the paste up.

Various types of ordinary notepaper were used and therefore a number of different watermarks exist including "Charter Vellum" and the Bechuanaland Protectorate Seal containing the Royal Coat of Arms.



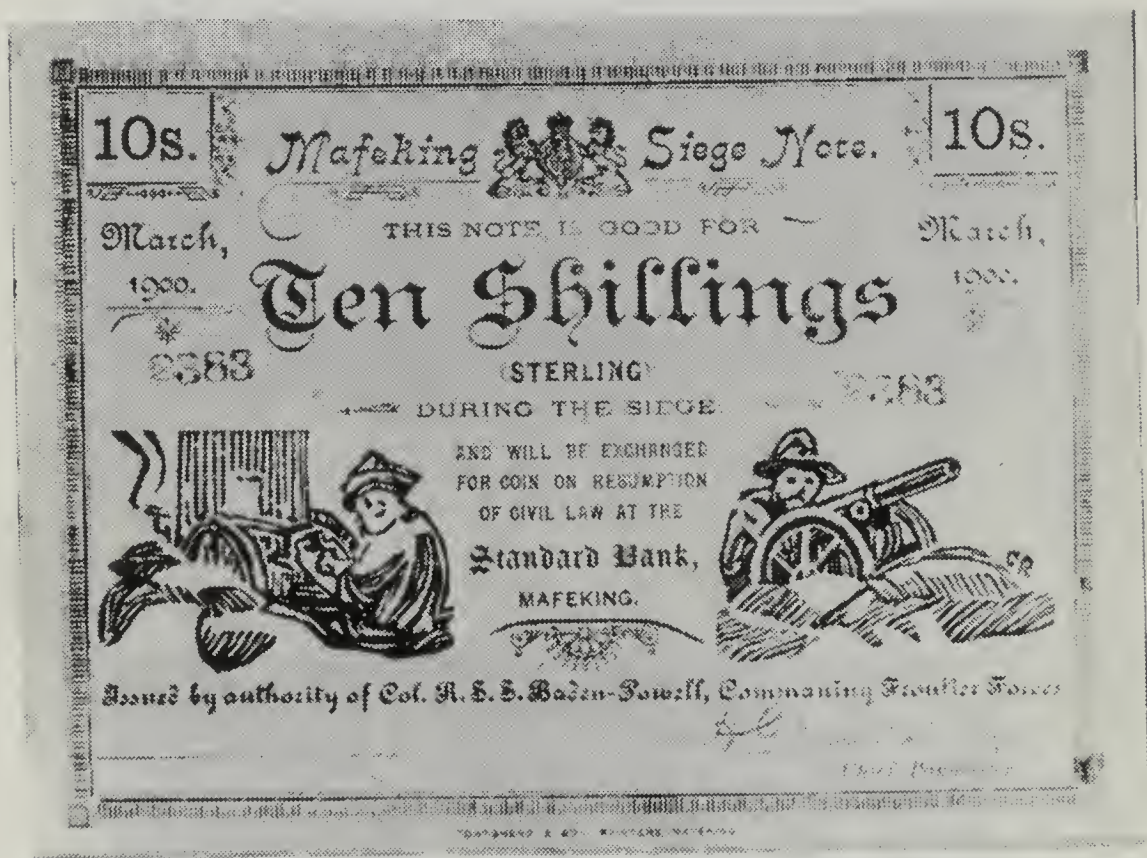
The regular issue £1 note.



Mr. E. C. Ross printing £1 notes.

The 10/- Notes:

The design which was originally planned for the fl note was used for the 10/- note. These notes were printed with green ink on white paper, and dated "March, 1900.". The sketch of the gunner on the right hand side incorporates the engravers initials "CR". Two varieties of these notes exist, one with the letter "d" omitted in the word "Commanding", and in the other variety, the spelling has been corrected.



10/- Note with missing "d" in "Commanding".

With regard to the two varieties of the 10/- note, it has been said that a number of notes were printed before the missing letter "d" was noticed. How many it is not known, but the lowest serial number I have recorded is 1059 and the highest is 2383 which could give a figure of over 1300 notes of this variety. Although I have recorded over one hundred and forty other 10/- notes, none appear outside my known numbers range with a missing "d". As notes were issued with a "d" before number 1059, this could have something to do with the storage, as it is known they were kept in an uncompleted state until they were required. Until I have received details of more serial numbers, it will be difficult to give an exact opinion concerning the number of notes of this variety.



Normal 10 Shilling Note with "d" in "Commanding"

The 1/-, 2/- and 3/- Notes:

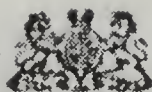
The low value notes were printed on white "Croxley" writing paper in blue ink, with the values of the notes in a second colour (1/- Green; 2/- Brown; and 3/- Red).

The 1/- and 2/- notes were issued in a January and February series and the 3/- note in a January series only. The January series had the stamped number of the notes prefixed by "A" and the February series "B".

Although the 1/- and 2/- notes were only issued in January and February, a March issue was prepared for distribution in case of further prolonged siege. Only a very few of these still exist, and in all cases they are unsigned and without the embossed revenue stamp.

The 3/- note is known to exist with the numbers altered, and the author has recorded eight notes where this has happened. In all cases the new number is 520 above the original figure which has been crossed out with two black bars. The reason for the change of numbers is still a mystery.

There are two varieties of each of the lower denominations, which suggests that the printing in blue of the basic notes, could have



No. B 0027

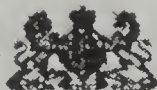
Issued by the Authority of Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell,
(Commanding the Rhodesian Forces)

This voucher is
Good for the sum of

1s.

And will be exchanged for coin
at the NATIONAL BRANCH of the STANDARD BANK,
on the resumption of Civil Law.

1/- Note, February Series



No. B

Issued by the Authority of Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell,
Commanding the Rhodesian Forces.

This voucher is
Good for the sum of

25

And will be exchanged for coin
at the **MAFFKING BRANCH** of the **STANDARD BANK**,
on the resumption of Civil Law.

2/- Note, February Series

been printed in pairs. The January notes normally are perforated on the left hand side, while the February issue only have a wing margin with two staple holes. It is known that the January issue were supplied in pads of forty notes for distribution, and this is why they have been perforated.

JANUARY, 1900.



No. A 8107

Issued by the Authority of Colonel R. S. S. Le...
(Commissioner of the B...)

This voucher is
Good for the sum of

And will be valid for...

At the MAFEKING BRANCH

on the 28th day of...

3/- Note, January Series

The first variety shows a break in the crown of the Royal Crest, also the full stop is outside the bracket after the words "Rhodesian Forces)." In the word "Civil" the first "i" has no dot and in the bottom left hand corner of the notes, a capital "I" is used in the word "Mafeking". The second variety does not show all these features, but in the word "BRANCH" there is a small capital "A". A further sub-variety is similar to the first but with no full stop after the date, but this could have been caused by its falling out during printing. It must be remembered that Mafeking was under continual bombardment by the Boers and conditions for printing must have been very difficult.

Control of issued notes.

To make the notes valid for circulation they had to bear the embossed one penny revenue stamp of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The 1/-, 2/- and 3/- notes bore the facsimile signature of the Chief Paymaster, Capt. H. Greener and the higher values, i.e. 10/- and £1 notes, had also to bear the signature of Mr. R. Urry, the local manager of the Standard Bank. All the £1 notes were hand signed and hand numbered. There appear to be at least three "Greener" facsimile blocks, although most notes of the same value appear to have the same signature.

From the report of a court case in the *MAFEKING MAIL*, it is known that the stock of small denomination notes, and probably the 10/- and £1 ones as well, were kept in an underground office, under the control of Capt. Greener and Sergeant-Major Jollie. The necessary "Bechuanaland Protectorate" embossed stamp, together with the serial number and the signature to make them valid, were added as, and when the notes were put into circulation.



Where Mafeking did its banking.

It is of interest that the court case referred to, and reported in the *MAFEKING MAIL* No. 87 of the 7th March, concerned the theft of some of these uncompleted notes by Sergeant-Major Jollie's native "boy" Jim Phuthego, who abstracted some £5 worth one morning and then tried to pass them in the town. The lack of numbers and signatures on the notes, being noticed by the shopkeepers, caused his arrest and conviction of theft in obtaining goods by false pretences. The sentence was 20 lashes and three months hard labour.

Quantity of notes issued and redeemed.

From the records of the Standard Bank of South Africa, I have received the following information: - The numbers of all notes were entered in a register specially kept for the purpose by the Standard Bank, and each note bore an inscription to the effect that it would be exchanged for coin at the Mafeking Branch of the Standard Bank on the resumption of Civil Law.

The total issue of notes amounted to:

£1	£ 683	0	0	(i.e. 683 notes)
10/-	£3500	0	0	(i.e. 7000 notes)
1/-, 2/-, 3/-	£1045	7	0	(analysis of issue unknown)

On March 10th 1901, Capt. Greener rendered his account of unredeemable notes, and reported that only just over £50 worth had been exchanged,

and in fact not one £1 note had been returned nearly one year after the end of the siege.

On December 31st 1907 the following remained outstanding:

£1	£ 639	0	0
10/-	£3086	10	0
1/-, 2/-, 3/-	£ 980	13	0
	£4706	3	0

The total notes redeemed up to 1907, therefore only amounted to £522. A notice was then published by the Chief Accountant of the South African Standard Bank Ltd., stating that claims in respect to these notes would lapse after 15th September 1910.

During September 1907 the Mafeking Branch of the Standard Bank inadvertently cashed four notes of the 10/- denomination bearing numbers other than those advertised by the Paymaster during the siege as having been issued. To all appearance these notes were genuine. They contained the embossed stamp of the Bechuanaland Government, and on their being submitted to Captain Greener (by then a Colonel on the staff of the South African Constabulary at Johannesburg), he agreed that they appeared to be in order, but that he could throw no light on the apparent discrepancy in the numbers.

Further enquires of Colonel Greener and of the printers in whose offices the notes were manufactured elicited the fact that in addition to the 7000 10/- notes originally issued, a further supply had actually been printed and were on hand at the time of the relief of Mafeking. These extra notes, 836 in all (numbers 7001-7836) were handed to the Paymaster, but not being required for issue purposes, remained with the records of the Pay Office.

It is not known what finally happened to these notes, but a collector in South Africa has note No. 7250 which has been re-assembled after having been cut into four pieces in an endeavour to make it unserviceable. This note was printed on the back of a letterheading of the Rhodesian Railways Ltd., Loco Workshops Office, Mafeking, showing that all types of paper available at the time of the siege were utilised. The note is signed and bears the embossed 1d revenue stamp.

The four notes that were cashed bore the numbers 7081-7084 and it was traced that they were presented by a relative of one Schreiber, who was a clerk in Colonel Greener's office during the siege.

Analysis of Quantities of low value notes issued.

From the total of each value, the quantity of £1 and 10/- notes has been confirmed by the serial numbers recorded by the author during the last few years. The issued quantity of the low values is given only as a total figure of £1045 - 7 - 0. Considering the known serial numbers of the low denomination notes, it would appear that the "A" and "B" prefixes do not affect the numerical serialisation of the lowest and highest numbers that I have recorded, which are as follows:

1/-	A1286 - A5970
	B6043 - B7919
2/-	A5064 - A6945
	B7050 - B10685
3/-	A3021 - A3850

A logical assumption is that the 1/- notes started at A1001, the 2/- notes at A5001 and the 3/- at A3001. For accounting reasons it would seem likely that they started with the odd 1 instead of a round figure. Taking the highest serial numbers as above, the following calculation emerges:

1/-	A1001 - B7919 = 6919 x 1/- = 6920/-
2/-	A5001 - B10685 = 5685 x 2/- = 11,370/-
3/-	A3001 - A3850 = 850 x 3/- = <u>2550/-</u>

20,839/- = £1041 - 19 - 0

This figure of £1041 - 19 - 0 is only £3 - 8 - 0 short of the bank's declared issued value of £1045 - 7 - 0. I therefore suggest that if the total of each value was in a multiple of 50, the actual issue of each note was..

1/- = 6950

2/- = 5700

3/- = 850.

This makes a total of £1045 - 0 - 0 which is only 7/- out, so perhaps there was one or two damaged notes that had to be replaced!

It is interesting to note the comparative scarcity of the 3/- and £1 notes, which is reflected in the numbers of notes that I have recorded which is:

* 1/-		153
2/-		119
3/-		53
10/-		146
missing "d" 10/-		52
£1		67

Conclusion.

As each issue of notes were made, Capt. Greener, the Chief Paymaster, paid a cheque to the Standard Bank. This was to cover the money that the bank promised to pay when the notes were exchanged on the resumption of Civil Law. The fact that the Bank had received the full value of all notes issued, was overlooked at the end of the siege until January 1908 when only £638 had been paid leaving a balance of £4590 outstanding. The circumstances were reported to the War Office and thereupon the Bank repaid the whole of the outstanding amount.

From the figure of notes outstanding in 1908, it can be assumed that a considerable amount of notes are still in existence. I would therefore be interested in hearing from anybody who owns or knows the whereabouts of any of these siege notes, so that their numbers can be recorded.

I would like to acknowledge with thanks the considerable help I have

received from F. Philipson F.R.N.S. who has worked on Mafeking research with me for many years, together with all the collectors who have sent me information.

(Ed.: Collectors wishing to cooperate with Mr. Ineson's request may write him at: Shrublands, Newmans Green, Acton, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 0AB, United Kingdom.)

WHAT IS OLD AND WHAT IS NEW - BUT STILL THE SAME IN CHINA?

by Fred L. Price, St. Paul, Minnesota, NI #1504

There are new spellings for names and places in China according to the March 1979 CHINA RECONSTRUCTS magazine. The traditional spellings (generally Wade-Giles) of provinces and regions are capitalized on the left side. The new "pin-yin" versions are capitalized on the right. For each of converting from old to new, or new to old, both spellings are alphabetized.

<u>WADE-GILES</u>	<u>Pin-Yin</u>	<u>PIN-YIN</u>	<u>Wade-Giles</u>
ANHWEI	Anhui	ANHUI	Anhwei
CHEKIANG	Zhejiang	FUJIAN	Fukien
FUKIEN	Fujian	GANSU	Kansu
HAINAN	-	GUANGDONG	Kwangtung
HEILUNGKIANG	Heilongjiang	GUANGXI ZHUANG	Kwangsi Chuang
HONAN	Henan	GUIZHOU	Kweichow
HOPEH (HOPEI)	Hebei	HAINAN	-
HUNAN	-	HEBEI	Hopei (Hopeh)
HUPEH	Hubei	HEILONGJIANG	Heilungkiang
INNER MONGOLIA	Nei Monggol	HENAN	Honan
KANSU	Gansu	HUBEI	Hupeh
KIANGSI	Jiangxi	HUNAN	-
KIANGSU	Jiangsu	JIANGSU	Kiangsu
KIRIN	Jilin	JIANGXI	Kiangsi
KWANGTUNG	Guangdong	JILIN	Kirin
KWANGSI CHUANG	Guangxi Zhuang	LIAONING	-
KWEICHOW	Guizhou	NEI MONGGOL	Inner Mongolia
LIAONING	-	NINGXIA HUI	Ningsia Hui
NINGHSIA HUI			(Ninghsia)
(NINGSIA)	Ningxia Hui	QINGHAI	Chinghai (Tsinghai)
SHANTUNG	Shandong	SHAANXI	Shensi
SHANSI	Shanxi	SHANDONG	Shantung
SHENSI	Shaanxi	SHANXI	Shansi
SINKIANG UIGHUR	Xinjiang Uygur	SICHUAN	Szechuan
SZECHEWAN	Sichuan	TAIWAN	-
TAIWAN	-	XINJIANG UYGUR	Sinkiang Uighur
TIBET	Xizang	XIZANG	Tibet
TSINGHAI (CHINGHAI)	Qinghai	YUNNAN	-
YUNNAN	-	ZHEJIANG	Chekiang

NEW ISSUES WITH ASSIGNED YEOMAN NUMBERS

(The catalog numbers assigned to new issue coin listings published here are supplied and copyrighted by Western Publishing Co., Inc., Whitman Coin Products, Racine, Wisc., U.S.A. No further use of these numbers in any other publication is authorized.)

* Collectors' Coins

AUSTRIA

- * Y158 100 Schilling 1979, .640 Silver (36mm)
Bicentennial Inn District-Austria Union

BAHAMAS

- * Y54 10 Dollars 1978, .500 Silver (50mm), 5th Anniv. Independence

BRAZIL

- Y101 1 Cruzeiro 1979, Steel, F.A.O. Coinage

CAPE VERDE

- * Y12 2500 Escudos 1976, .900 Gold, Independence Commemorative
- Y13 20 Centavos 1977, Aluminum (21.5mm)
- Y14 50 Centavos 1977, Aluminum (25mm)
- Y15 1 Escudo 1977, Brass, F.A.O. Coinage (23mm)
- Y16 2-1/2 Escudos 1977, Brass, F.A.O. Coinage (26mm)
- Y17 10 Escudos 1977, Cupro-Nickel (28.5mm)
- Y18 20 Escudos 1977, Cupro-Nickel (31mm)
- Y19 50 Escudos 1977, Cupro-Nickel (34mm)

(Note: Y13-19 have been renumbered from the listing we published in October 1978)

CHILE

- Y125a 50 Centavos 1978, Aluminum-Bronze
- Y126a 1 Peso 1978, Aluminum-Bronze

EGYPT

(Following is a complete relisting of all issues to be added to the next *CURRENT COINS OF THE WORLD* [through 1978].)

- * YA152 5 Pounds 1976, Gold, 1st Anniversary Yom Kippur War
- Y163 10 Ghirsh 1976, Cupro-Nickel, Reopening of Suez Canal
- * Y164 1 Pound 1976, Silver, Reopening of Suez Canal
- * Y165 5 Pounds 1976, Gold, Reopening of Suez Canal
- * Y166 1 Pound 1976, Silver, King Faisal
- * Y167 1 Pound 1976, Gold, King Faisal
- * Y168 5 Pounds 1976, Gold, King Faisal
- * Y169 1 Pound 1976, Silver, Om Kalsum
- * Y170 1 Pound 1976, Gold, Om Kalsum
- * Y171 5 Pounds 1976, Gold, Om Kalsum
- Y172 5 Milliemes 1977, Brass, Sadat Coup
- Y173 10 Milliemes 1977, Brass, Sadat Coup
- Y174 5 Ghirsh 1977, Cupro-Nickel, Sadat Coup
- Y175 10 Ghirsh 1977, Cupro-Nickel, Sadat Coup
- * Y176 1 Pound 1977, Silver, Sadat Coup
- Y177 10 Ghirsh 1977, Cupro-Nickel, 20th Anniv. Economic Union
- * Y178 1 Pound 1977, Silver, 20th Anniversary Economic Union
- Y179 5 Milliemes 1977, Brass, Fifth F.A.O. Coinage
- Y180 10 Milliemes 1977, Brass, Fifth F.A.O. Coinage
- Y181 5 Ghirsh 1977, Cupro-Nickel, Fifth F.A.O. Coinage
- Y182 10 Ghirsh 1977, Cupro-Nickel, Fifth F.A.O. Coinage

EGYPT (Continued):

- * Y183 1 Pound 1977, Silver, Fifth F.A.O. Coinage
- Y184 5 Ghirsh 1977, Cupro-Nickel, 50th Anniv. Textile Industry
- Y185 10 Ghirsh 1978, Cupro-Nickel, Cairo Fair 1978
- * Y186 1 Pound 1978, Silver, 25th Anniv. Ain Shams University
- Y187 5 Ghirsh 1978, Cupro-Nickel, 50th Anniv. Portland Cement
- * Y188 1 Pound 1978, Silver, 50th Anniversary Portland Cement
- Y189 10 Milliemes 1978, Brass, Sixth F.A.O. Coinage
- Y190 5 Ghirsh 1978, Cupro-Nickel, Sixth F.A.O. Coinage
- * Y191 1 Pound 1978, Silver, Sixth F.A.O. Coinage

FIJI

- Y43 50 Cents 1978, Cupro-Nickel (12-sided),
Centennial First Indians in Fiji

FRANCE

- Y109 2 Francs 1979, Nickel (26.5mm)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC

- Y148 2 DM 1979, Copper-Nickel-Clad Nickel (26.7mm)

HONDURAS

- Y40a 2 Centavos 1974, Bronze-Clad Steel

ISLE OF MAN

- Y34 50 Pence 1979, Cupro-Nickel, Manx Millenium Viking Voyage

JAMAICA

- * Y52 25 Dollars 1979, .925 Silver (63mm)
- * Y53 100 Dollars 1979, .900 Gold (26mm)
- * Y54 250 Dollars 1979, .900 Gold (40mm)
- (Note: Y52-54 - 10th Anniv. Investiture of Prince Charles)

PANAMA

- * Y55a 10 Balboas 1978, Nickel (45mm), Panama Canal Treaties
Ratification
- * Y58 500 Balboas 1979, .900 Gold (45mm), Golden Jaquar
- * Y59 5 Balboas 1979, .925 Silver (39mm)
- * Y60 10 Balboas 1979, .925 Silver (45mm)
(Y59-60: Panama Canal Treaty Implementation)

PERU

- Y81a 1 Sol 1978, Brass (17mm)

POLAND

- * Y100 100 Zlotych 1979, .625 Silver (32mm), Ludwig Zamenhof
- * Y101 100 Zlotych 1979, .625 Silver (32mm), Environment Protection:
The Lynx
- * Y102 2000 Zlotych 1979, .900 Gold (21mm), M. Copernicus

RUSSIA

(Some of the 1980 Olympic issues are renumbered as follows:)

- * Y151 100 Rubles 1977, Gold
- * Y152 150 Rubles 1977, Platinum
- Y153 1 Ruble 1978, Cupro-Nickel (31mm)
- * Y154 5 Rubles 1978, Silver, Track
- * Y155 5 Rubles 1978, Silver, Swimming
- * Y156 5 Rubles 1978, Silver, High Jumper
- * Y157 5 Rubles 1978, Silver, Equestrian
- * Y158 10 Rubles 1978, Silver, Cycling
- * Y159 10 Rubles 1978, Silver, Canoeing

RUSSIA (Continued):

- * Y160 10 Rubles 1978, Silver, Equestrian
- * Y161 10 Rubles 1978, Silver, Pole Vaulter
- * Y162 100 Rubles 1978, Gold, Lenin Stadium
- * Y163 100 Rubles 1978, Gold, Stadium
- * Y164 150 Rubles 1978, Platinum

SAN MARINO

(With the release of the 1978 small denomination set, all issues dated 1978 are renumbered as follows:)

- * Y73 1 Lira 1978, Aluminum (17.2mm)
- * Y74 2 Lire 1978, Aluminum (18.3mm)
- * Y75 5 Lire 1978, Aluminum (20.2mm)
- * Y76 10 Lire 1978, Aluminum (23.3mm)
- * Y77 20 Lire 1978, Aluminum-Bronze (21.3mm)
- * Y78 50 Lire 1978, Steel (24.8mm)
- * Y79 100 Lire 1978, Steel (27.8mm)
- * Y80 200 Lire 1978, Aluminum-Bronze (24mm)
- * Y81 500 Lire 1978, .834 Silver (29mm)
- * Y82 100 Lire 1978, Steel (27.8mm), 5th F.A.O. Coinage
- * Y83 1000 Lire 1978, .835 Silver (31.4mm), 150th Anniversary Birth of Leo Tolstoy
- * Y84 1 Scudo 1978, .9167 Gold (16mm), Miss Liberta
- * Y85 2 Scudi 1978, .9167 Gold (22mm), Miss Liberta
- * Y87 10 Scudi 1978, .9167 Gold (34mm)

TURKEY

- * Y135 150 Lira 1978, Silver, F.A.O. Coinage

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- Y46 1 Dollar 1978, Cupro-Nickel-Clad Copper (26.5mm)

ZAIRE

- Y3 5 Makuta 1977, Cupro-Nickel (24mm)

FOLLIS OF SELEUCIA ISAUURIAE

by I. C. G. Campbell, Weeping Water, Nebraska, NI #LM12



This coin, pictured in the *Seaby Coin and Medal Bulletin* of September 1978 as #C949 is from a rare mint, in operation only a short time during the upheavals of the Persian war which occupied the main part of the reign of Heraclius. It was struck in Heraclius' 7th year and at the first work-shop. It shows Heraclius with his son

Heraclius Constantine (as on so many of his coins), standing, with a cross between their heads. The mint is shown as Sellys, the coin being D.O. 181a or Sear 845. The coin is not to be found in Wroth as the mint is a matter of a relatively recent discovery. This is an exceptionally good specimen, though most of the pieces I have seen have been better than most of Heraclius' coins. Our fellow member, J. R. Baker, whose hobby is to buy dealer's junk coins and then treat them electrolytically, found 4 or 5 of these in one lot which had come from S.E. Turkey, and all turned out nice specimens.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Only coins grading FINE or better are being listed in this continuing inventory of the NI REFERENCE COLLECTION. Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reasons, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

(Coins in the collection which are UNCIRCULATED are underlined.)

DJIBOUTI - SOMALILAND: Y1 - 1949; Y4 - 1952; Y5 - 1959; Y6 - 1959.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Y7 - 1888H; Y14 - 1897; Y15 - 1955, 1957, 1961, 1968; Y16 - 1951, 1956; Y17 - 1937, 1939, 1943, 1944, 1953, 1959; Y17a - 1967, 1973; Y18 - 1937, 1939, 1942, 1952; Y18a - 1967, 1972; Y19 - 1937, 1961; Y19a - 1967, 1975; Y23 - 1963; Y24 - 1963; Y25 - 1963; Y26 - 1963; Y29 - 1969.

EAST AFRICA: Y20 - 1924H, 1930; Y21 - 1923, 1928; Y22 - 1933; Y24 - 1924, 1925; Y25 - 1936KN; Y26 - 1936, 1936H, 1936KN; Y27 - 1942, 1942I; Y28 - 1941I; Y28a - 1942; Y29 - 1941, 1941I; Y30 - 1937H, 1942H; Y31 - 1941I, 1942H; Y32 - 1951KN, 1952; Y33 - 1951H, 1952; Y34 - 1950, 1952, 1952H; Y35 - 1948, 1949, 1952KN; Y36 - 1958, 1949, 1949H, 1950, 1952; Y37 - 1954, 1955, 1956H, 1956KN, 1959H, 1959KN, 1961, 1962H; Y38 - 1957H, 1963; Y40 - 1955H, 1960, 1962KN, 1963; Y41 - 1964, 1964H.

ECUADOR: Y38 - 1919; Y44 - 1928; Y46 - 1928; Y51 - 1937; Y51a - 1942; Y51b - 1946; Y52a - 1942; Y52b - 1946; Y52c - 1964, 1968; Y53 - 1937; Y53a - 1944D; Y53b - 1946; Y53c - 1949, 1966; Y54 - 1937; Y54a - 1946; Y54b - 1959; Y55 - 1944; Y56 - 1943, 1944; Y57 - 1963.

EGYPT: Y2 - Yr. 9; Y12 - Yr. 29; Y13 - Yr. 12; Y14 - Yr. 28, Yr. 33H; Y15 - Yr. 10, Yr. 35H; Y16 - Yr. 11, 27, 29; Y17 - Yr. 30; Y19 - Yr. 20; Y25 - Yr. 2H; Y28 - Yr. 4H; Y31 - Yr. 6H; Y34 - 1917; Y36 - 1917H; Y37 - 1917H; Y38 - 1917H, 1917KN; Y40 - 1917H; Y41 - 1917; Y50 - 1924; Y61 - 1935H; Y62 - 1929BP; Y63 - 1933; Y64 - 1935H; Y75 - 1945, 1950; Y77 - 1938, 1943; Y78 - 1943; Y79 - 1938; Y80 - 1938; Y81 - 1938, 1941; Y82 - 1938, 1941; Y83 - 1937; Y87 - 1944; Y92 - 1954; Y93a - 1957; Y94a - 1957, 1958; Y111 - 1960; Y112 - 1962; Y113 - 1960; YA113 - 1960; YA113a - 1967; Y115 - 1960; Y123 - 1967; Y124 - 1967; Y142 - 1973; Y144 - 1973; Y153 - 1975; Y158 - 1972.

ESTONIA: Y1 - 1929; Y2 - 1934; Y3 - 1931; Y11 - 1931; Y12 - 1935; Y14 - 1936; Y15 - 1934; Y16 - 1930.

ETHIOPIA: Y30 - 1944; Y31 - 1944; Y32 - 1944; Y35 - 1944.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: Y1 - 1974; Y2 - 1974; Y3 - 1974.

FIJI: Y2 - 1934, 1935, 1936; Y4 - 1934, 1935; Y5 - 1934; Y6 - 1936; Y7 - 1941; Y7a - 1942S, 1943S; Y8 - 1937, 1940, 1945; Y8a - 1943S; Y11a - 1942S; Y12b - 1942S, 1943S; Y13b - 1942S; Y17 - 1947; Y18 - 1949, 1952; Y19 - 1950, 1952; Y20 - 1950; Y21 - 1954; Y22 - 1959, 1961, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968; Y23 - 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965; Y24 - 1961, 1962, 1965; Y25 - 1958, 1962; Y26 - 1957, 1964; Y27 - 1975, 1976; Y28 - 1969, 1975; Y29 - 1969, 1975, 1976; Y30 - 1973, 1976; Y31 - 1974, 1975, 1976; YA32 - 1975, 1976.

Note: Members are invited to donate missing types and dates to the collection. US members donations are tax-deductible.

BOOK REVIEWS

NUMISMATIC DIGEST, Vol. II, Part II, December 1978, the annual journal of the Numismatic Society of Bombay, edited by Dr. P. L. Gupta. \$12.00 annually.

The latest issue of the above work is at hand and it contains eleven numismatic articles and a book review (J. Lingen, K. Wiggins, *Coinage of the Sindhias*).

The first article deals with Bactrian coins and the last the Ottoman Hejaz Railway medal. Other subjects dealt with include post-Mauryan coins, devices of Kanishka I and his successors, coins of Somaladevi, uncirculated type coins of Maharao Khengarji III of Kutch and others.

Reviewed by I. C. G. Campbell

THE GUIDEBOOK OF FRANKLIN MINT ISSUES, 1979 edition, edited by Chester L. Krause. 448pp, illustrated, 8" x 11" glossy paper, thick paper cover. \$9.50. Publisher: Krause Publications, 700 East State St., Iola, Wisconsin 54945.

The sixth and latest edition of this standard work was released in early May 1979. The book covers all numismatic issues and products (nearly 20,000 different specimens are listed) of the world's largest private mint from 1965 through 1978. The metal, mintage, issue price and range of current market price is given for each item. The volume is profusely illustrated and concludes with a detailed 26 page index.

Of interest to most collectors is the 45 page section on coins of the realm issued by the Franklin Mint. There are many low mintage uncirculated issues with mintages well under 1,000. Mintage, issue price and range of market values are given for Uncirculated and Proof Sets and singles. For each type coin a clear photo, the metal, and diameter is given. The Mint has struck coins for: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cook Islands, Ethiopia, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Malaysia, Malta, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Trinidad & Tobago and Tunisia.

The remainder of the Guidebook covers the vast array of interesting and artistic objects made by the Franklin Mint. The items catalogued under the following headings are: Medalllic Issues, Medalllic First Day Covers, Medalllic Commemorative Covers, Monetary Covers, Philatelic Covers, Ingots, Porcelain & Crystal Collector's Plates, Silver & Pewter Collector's Plates, Collector's Spoons, Pewter Sculpture, Bronze & Silver Sculpture, Porcelain & Crystal Sculpture, Etchings, Engravings & Lithographs, Fine Art Prints including woodblock & photographic, Plaques and Wall Sculptures in Silver & Porcelain, Silhouettes, Silver Scenes and Etchings, Books and Accessories, Canadian Collectibles, Pendants & Charms, Custom-Designed Jewelry/Works of Art, Bowls, Boxes, Paperweights & Cameos in Crystal, Thimbles, Vases & Decorative Bouquets, Furniture & Decorative Arts, Diningware & Accessories, and additional

products (recordings, banknotes, bells, Christmas tree ornaments, greeting cards, floral fragrance bottles, cameos, chess sets, etc.).

Reviewed by Jerome H. Remick

MODERN GOLD COINAGE 1978, 60pp, 8-1/2" x 11", stiff cover, spiral plastic binding, published by The Gold Institute, Suite 1138, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. \$10.00.

The Gold Institute reports in this latest edition that 128 type coins in gold requiring some 7,281,005 troy ounces were issued by 49 countries during the 1978 calendar year. Only currency and numismatic coinage are included in this compilation. Restruck bullion coins (generally those of the late 19th or early 20th century) are not included. The 1978 Krugerrand is included. During 1977 3,629,750 ounces of gold were used by 46 countries for 87 type coins in gold. Only 6 countries issued legal tender gold coins in 1972.

During 1978, each of 49 countries issued from 1 to 10 type coins in gold. Most of them issued from 1 to 2 gold type coins. Nineteen countries issued more than 2 type coins in gold, 9 countries issued more than 3, 6 issued more than 4, and 4 issued more than 5. Equatorial Guinea issued 10 type coins in gold, France and Cayman Islands issued 9 and Haiti issued 8.

The largest quantities of gold in 1978 were used by the following countries in their coinage (troy ounces in brackets): South Africa (6,120,368), Mexico (630,707), U.S.S.R. (217,115), Canada (100,000) and San Marino (34,221).

The following countries in 1978 issued the largest number of gold coins (mintage in brackets): South Africa (6,190,531), Mexico (1,244,200), U.S.S.R. (610,000), San Marino (252,000), Canada (200,000) and Cyprus (71,881). South Africa struck 6,106,980 Krugerrands containing 1 ounce of gold each during 1978.

With increasing gold prices and increasing interest among the public in purchasing gold coins, there is a trend of more countries issuing gold coins; more countries issuing a larger number of denominations of gold coins; and a significantly larger number of gold bullion coins being issued.

The data is presented in a well spaced out manner. One or more pages are devoted to each country. The denomination, a brief description of the design and the mint is given for each type coin, followed by columns listing: dimension in millimeters, weight of each coin in grams, percent pure gold in the coin, troy ounces of gold per coin, number of coins struck (proof specimens are reported separately from uncirculated specimens), and the total number of troy ounces of pure gold used for each type coin.

Reviewed by Jerome H. Remick

THE COINAGE OF CAESAREA IN CAPPADOCIA, by E. A. Sydenham. 1933. Reprint 1978 by Attic Books Ltd. with supplement by A. G. Malloy. 167pp, 2 plates and many individual illustrations in the text. Hardcover.

This is one of a group of classical works on numismatics for which students, dealers and collectors generally are indebted to Attic Books for reprinting. It is a classic, arranged like all the British Museum Roman catalogues. It is also by one of its leading authorities.

The book begins with a survey of the coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia, beginning with the pre-imperial mints, denominations and so on. Sect. 10 deals with types which include deities, personifications, symbolism, provincial figures and so on. There is also a section with the inscriptions encountered and the methods used for dating. The catalog begins with the autonomous bronzes of Archelaus (really the end of the Hellenistic period) and runs through Gordianus III and Tranquilana.

Sydenham's work and illustrations were based on the collection in the British Museum (B.M.). Mr. Malloy has enhanced the use of the work by adding a 23 page supplement which includes specimens and types not in the B.M. cabinet. At the same time he has allotted them the Sydenham numbering system plus letters. The book closes with a select bibliography and an appendix in which certain of Sydenham's coins have had different mints assigned to them. The illustrations are clear, a rather more helpful factor than usually is the case since the imperial bronzes (in particular) are very frequently worn from hard and frequent use. Basically they were the coins of everyday life in the provinces and are the kinds most likely to be encountered in odd or junk lots.

The Caesarea in Cappadocia (modern Turkey, Kayseri) will be known to most collectors of that part of the world by the stylization of Mt. Argaeus (Erciyas); it looks rather like a pyramid of cannon balls! Some of the illustrations in the text tend to be rather dark, more or less inevitable from offset printing.

Of all the volumes of the B.M. catalogs for the Roman provinces of Asia Minor (Anatolia or modern Turkey) this one is probably the most useful and the most used since in my experience of Turkey in the old days (1935-47) they were the bronze imperial coins most frequently encountered in the bazaars and jewellers' trays; also in the countryside at large. This is not surprising as Cappadocia itself was one of the largest of the provinces while Kayseri itself still holds a commanding position at the foot of Erciyas (Mt. Argaeus) at the east side of Turkey's great central plain.

The coins in this book bring back many memories. On V-E Day in Istanbul, Turkey in 1945 my wife and I were privileged to see part of the von Auloch collection (he had been an enemy subject till that day). During the years of the war, with little to do and plenty of money, he had concentrated on the imperial bronzes of Asia Minor which had tended to be disregarded as they were usually in very poor condition. Apart from all that he had been able to buy in the bazaars of Ankara and Istanbul, one of the German professors at the University of Istanbul who had been exiled to the interior of Turkey after Turkey entered

the war on the Allied side, had been buying for him. I shall never forget tray after tray of, though often worn and rather beaten up, fascinating bronzes.

Reviewed by I. C. G. Campbell

IDENTIFICATION, Please?



The above enlarged photo is of a token made of copper, weighing 1 gram and with a diameter of 19mm. It originated in Ethiopia. The obverse shows an Amharic "MI" which could be the first initial of Menelik II. Although we spell Menelik with the second letter an "e", when it is written, it is "Mi". The letter "ME" does not have the tail on the first "O" in the Amharic script. The reverse shows a crown in a style which is absolutely non-Ethiopian.

Does anyone know more about this piece? Due to inferior workmanship it might be minted in Ethiopia. According to suggestions of Ethiopian numismatists and other educated people it should be a jeton distributed in Harar on the occasion of the occupation in 1887. According to other suggestions it was distributed to the population on occasion of the crowning of Menelik II in 1889. Also suggestion was given that it was intended as Ethiopian coin for Harar to replace the mahallaks of the Emir. Reason: the crown is not very different from the crown to be seen on the rare silver mahalak minted by the Ethiopians for Harar in 1885EE (1892 AD).

Any information on this piece should be sent to Wilhelm R. Eglseer, D53 Bonn, Im Brandengarten 20, Fed. Republic of Germany with a copy to the editor for inclusion in a future issue.

NEED RECRUITING MATERIALS?

The Membership Chairman has application blanks and other materials for you to use in recruiting new members into NI. Just drop a note to the Dallas address requesting material for recruiting.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

W. R. Eglseer, Im Brandengarten 20, D5300 Bonn 1, Fed. Rep. of Germany:
For research in ETHIOPIAN BANKNOTES information needed on BANK OF ABYSSINIA issues (Pick 1 to 5). If you know of notes or pictures of notes from these issues, please inform me of: denomination, serial number and letter, date of issue (date printed or stamped?).

Peter Jungbluth, 37 Church Lane, Kislingbury, Northants, NN7 4AD, England: Mail trade partners wanted for modern coins in all parts of the world. Have thousands of coins available, will exchange with you on either Yeoman or K-M basis.

Harry Tayman, P. O. Box 5, Sta. C, Flushing, N.Y. 11367: WANTED: Baden Kreuzers - 1871 Victory (City of Buehl) (CR-147); 1861 Grand Duke Leopold Memorial (CR-143); 1869 Church at Sackheim (CR-146). Need the 1871 Buehl Kreuzer to complete my collection of German States coins issued to commemorate the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. Also wanted: any Baden 1871 Victory Kreuzer trial strikes, or presentation pieces, struck in brass or any other metal, other than the regular copper.

Gary G. Ascher, P. O. Box 668, Owatonna, MN 55060: Want to buy or trade for world tokens in any quantity from one to one hundred. Especially interested in military, telephone, transportation, balloon and Zeppelin. Thanks to all who have already written.

Jon P. Gutek, 9265 Mayflower Court, Plymouth, Michigan 48170: Private collector assembling British India reference collection. Will pay double catalog for top grade early pieces.

Fred Wolfe, P. O. Box 1958, Huntington, W. Va. 25720 (Phone (304) 696-6226: Call collect if you have the following pure nickel coins for sale (need 2 of each): Lebanon Y30 5 pounds 1978 (FAO issue); Madagascar 10 and 20 ariary dated 1978 (FAO issues); Tunisia 1/2 and 1 dinar dated 1977 (FAO issues); France 2 francs dated 1979; and South African Rep. 1 rand, 50, 20, 10 and 5¢ all dated 1979.

Wm. B. Thompson, 1515 Tomahawk, Edmond, OK 73034: Needed to complete exhibit: Iraq Y-44, 45 & 46 of 1973, 250 & 500 Fils & 1 Dinar - also Kuwait Y-14 or 14a, 1976 2 Dinars and Yemen Arab Republic H-14, 2-1/2 Rials of 1975. Will consider BU or Proof coins.

Serge Huard, C.P. 402, Pointe-aux-trembles, Québec, Canada Y1B 5K3: WANTED: Anguilla, 1974, \$25 (H#26), "R. Webster Commemorative"; all Pretender issues from France, Louis XVII, Napoleon II, Henry V, Napoleon IV; all "Pieforts" from France and former colonies; Hutt River Province, 1976 & 1977, \$100 Proof gold coin & Proof sets; Sealand Principality, all coins & sets. WANTED: coins and sets from countries that exist no more, from government-in-exile. Please make offers. Information on these issues also wanted. All letters answered.

Ed.: This MEMBER NOTICE PAGE is FREE to all members. Only rules are NO FOR SALE items and in the event the page is oversubscribed in any single month, research type notices will be given priority. Send in your notice today.